

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.



HONOLULU, H. T., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1901 -- TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALL HOPE ABANDON YE WHO ENTER HAWAII'S MAD-HOUSE

How Local Government Officials Ignore the Awful Conditions; Never Visit Asylum.

A Piece of Bread, a Block of Compressed Hash and Four or Five Bananas Compose an Evening Meal for the Unfortunates. Unsanitary Conditions.

ing away and that your friends, in the interest of peace and the safety of the community, are likely to feel it their duty to have you confined in an institution for the care and safety of insane persons, you canever regaining your reason, should your case be one where there is any hope.

enough to enjoy a good meal. The ordinary idiot is sometimes capable of sentative madman is rarely averse to whiling away the dull hours of confineoccupation or reasonable recreation. He will have no opportunity of enjoying a good meal at the Territorial Insane Asylum, however. He will find the mosquitoes. This becomes c no work to greet his itching fingers. He will find no recreation to modify his fearful thoughts. He will become familiar with the stench from foul drains and ditches, however, and he will experience much else which is clean as wooden cells can be kept. to lay their heads, would engage the unnecessary and objectionable.

Stands Forth a Living Disgrace. Here in the Paradise of the Pacific, beneath perrenial smiling skies, in the land of perpetual summer-time, where nature is seen in her most beautiful raiment, where the community is almost small enough for everybody-to know everybody else, and where one would imagine that government institutions would be conducted on the very best methods, the institution for the shelter of the insane stands forth as a living disgrace to the government of the land, to the authorities who allow such things to be.

The poor wards of the Territorial government, and under the government, of the Board of Health, cannot speak for themselves, cannot protest against the lives they are leading, but must submit to all that is given them to bear until such time as the local government is compelled, through very shame, to reform the terrible conditions which prevail in connection with one of its most important

Four grand juries have now practically condemned the Insane Asylum. Four grand juries have drawn the attention of the people and the local nuthorities to the condition of the mad-house.

Four grand furies have visited the Insane Asylum and have seen the beds and the floors upon which the inmates sleep, the pans from which they est, the tomato cans from which they drink, the tubs in which they bathe. the cells in which they pass the hours of the night, in which they are supposed to breath sufficient air to keep them in good health, the food with which they are supplied and the manner in which they pass their time.

Condemned By Four Grand Juries. these things and have told the facts to the people, and vet the shameful conditions still exist despite the fact that this is supposed to be a commun'ty with a generous sprinkling of missionaries, with a large number of church people in government offices, with a man for Governor who is

ment will come to a realization of the sacredness of its treat in the care and protection of the insane, is something for the future to reveal. Needless to say, every self-respecting citizen hopes that something will be done to alle-

F you feel that your mind is giv- perintendent, Dr. R. M. Malster, who is strenuously endeavoring to con-

What a Reporter Saw. Ward No. 1 was first visited. This ward is situate + near the road in the north corner and consists of a one story frame building with a hallway running through the center, with small cells on either side. There are nineteen cells in this building, which is some modern country where you will reserved for the more violent cases. at least be properly fed and other. In the day-time the cells are unoccupied, the patients spending only the night hours within their narrow walls. The cells are small, hardly ten feet by ten, are badly ventilated and never receive the light of the sun. The healthful rays of the sun never pene trate to these dark, dreary little holes, and anticeptics are alone depended ipon for purifying influences, besides he hose and the scrubbing brush. In some places the floors are rotten and n others the thick paint upon the floors is blistered into hard lumps by

the application of hot water. Each cell is provided with a heavy door in which there is a wire-netting window. This would permit of the ment and loneliness in some manual free entrance of plenty of air if it were not for the fact that over the jug comfortable or up-to-date. They wire-netting there is a very fine net- are very small and stuffy and, while ting for the purpose of keeping out better ventilated than the cells in ged with dust and dirt and materially modifies any current of air which might seek to enter the cells.

The cells are absolutely devoid of any furnishing. They are kept as stricken immigrants without a place The habits of the inmates, however, are not such as to encourage cleanliness and the daily work of washing out each cell, some of which have to be disinfected, has to be very thorough. Even then the old wooden floors are inclined to retain much in the way of deleterious dirt.

No Beds or Cots Provided.

There are no beds or cots in any of these cells. There are no chairs or benches. There is not even a litho-

Besides what ventilation is received by way of the grating in the door, there is an opening near the ceiling at the rear of each cell, through which some air finds its way. This opening is altogether too high for any use and little or no benefit is derived there-

The veranda of this building is in need of repair and the roof needs new shingles in several places. The cells are warm and stuffy and are not calculated in any way to improve the mental condition of their inmates. The patients, some of them, sleep upon the bare floor, lying stretched, or crouching huddled in a corner. Dr. Malster says they prefer this method of taking their repose, refusing mats and blankets or destroying any bedding which may be given them.
Other patients in Ward No. 1 sleep

upon mats or blankets and are glad to get them. Many of the matresses are in a bad condition, having been used for a long time and by different persons at various times. Bathing Facilities.

Directly in the rear of Ward No. 1 s the bath house for the men. Over a bundred men are bathed in this place three times a week. On Saturdays they are given a hot bath, two cold baths being administered on oth-Four grand juries have seen all er days. Seven or eight tubs are used The cold baths are enjoyed in a small swimming pool. The bath house is in fairly good condition, though totally inadequate to the needs of the large number of patients. The water from with a man for Governor who is avovedly a Christian and a church man.

When the last grand jury, composed of clathen representative men, know a and much respected, made its report to Judge Gear, speaking in no uncertain terms of the conditions at the Insane Agvium, Judge Gear spoke truly when he said: "This is indeed a 'grand' jury: It has done its work well."

Whather the work of the grand jury order. The water is heated in the Whether the work of the grand jury is to avail anything, still remains to be seen. Whether the local govern- which has its capacity severely tested

whenever Saturday comes around.
In the rear of the bath house, outside of the fence, on a little rise, not far from the rock-crusher, the pol house is located. This is an old shed that something will be done to allevinte the sad conditions at the madhouse and that it will be done quickly.

A Republican reporter visited the Insane Anylum on Friday and was shown over the premises by the Su-Those patients who want pol are sup-

pearance than the ordinary Chinese ple, even though they be insane. pol shop. It is hardly what one would

A Foul Smelling Ditch. Along the north boundary of the insane Asylum grounds, between the rusher is an open ditch. A smell of the homes of any of the members four persons being confined in space of the Board of Health, it would be designed for nineteen.

more than a natural depression in the meals on the grass or on the verandas ground occasioned by the slove of the ground and the running of water ter from the kitchen, the poi house and the bath house, then, all runs by Ward No. 1, and so on down past the entrance to the Asylum grounds, cp duct things in as perfect a manner towards the city, where it is hard to as is possible under the circumstances. say what becomes of it; whether it say what becomes of it; whether it empties into taro patches, clear streams, or is lost in a bog.

A small dead house is situated out side of the north fence, a few yards from the pol house. This is not used doctor said that he would send her a very often, although there will be a death in a day or two.

One Clean Ward.

Ward No. 6 was visited after the itch had been inspected and the stench therefrom had sufficiently imressed itself upon the sensibilities of the reporter. Ward No. 6 is by far he most desirable ward of the institution. It is comparatively new and is clean and well kept. This building s on the north side of the grounds. located back of what is known as the trusties' ward. It is supplied with a corrugated iron roof and has twenty cells. Dr. Maister pointed out the hole in the roof which had been made by a rock thrown through the roof by a blast in the quarry, also pointing out the marks on the floor made by the falling stone

While the twenty cells are new and lean, they cannot be accused of be-Ward No. 1, are not so constructed as to be desirable as rooms for habitation. Even if the heavy doors and the gratings were removed, it is doubtful if any one, except a lot of poverty rooms for sleeping apartments. They are about the size of a bath room in an ordinary residence and are not nearly as well ventilated. While there are rude, small iron bedsteads in some of these cells, many of them are unsupplied with furniture of any descrip

and south, composed of one immense two little iron bedsteads, shabby-looking affairs to be sure, and covered with such bedding as will be found in the ordinary Kewalo or Kakaako tenement, except that it is as clean as is possible under the circumstances.

The trustles sleep in these little beds. Now and then a few of them get tired of reposing within their nar-row confines and sleep on the floor, three trustles preferring to bunk on the tumble-down veranda. With the exception of the thirty-two beds, no furniture relieves the monotony of the room. Oh, yes, there are four pic tures, old prints they are, which serve as the only food for thought to those whose minds will not rest all night but must needs be wakeful and gaze around, waiting for the morning and the long day of loating unoccupied ou lent association. They represent "The Resurrection." "The Crucifixion." "The Sermon on the Mount" and "The An-nunciation." They are the only pictures in the institution. Pictures and such things are scarce.

Bare Necessities Needed. The floor of this room is in a sad tendent Malster. "That made he justate, as is the entire building for that a little bit mad; after a man has be

to repair the verands.

The four little ante-rooms in this house, one on each side of the two entrances, are used as cells and store-rooms. One cell is occupied by a Chinese. Each night before retiring he has a battle with the mosquitoes. When he succeeds in driving out the pests he huddles on the floor and sleeps. He is rather a dangerous character and has to be watched, having bitten of flagers of three other patients.

One of the store-rooms holds a few old clothes, a broom, some lanterns a few hard blecults and a cup of sugar

a few hard biscuits and a cup of sugar. Everywhere are signs of the abject poverty of the place. Not all of the bare necessities are visible, for there are many necessary things which are conspicuous by their absence.

Ward No. 3 i built on the same plan as Ward No. 1, and is in about the same condition, the cells being small, close and stuffy and the sunlight never penetrating within their walls. The floors in many places are rotten and

plied with it once a day. The poi the building needs remodelling before house is a little more inviting in ap-

The women's ward is known as No expect to find connected with an in-stitution of this kind, however.

A Foul-Smelling Ditch.

A Foul-Smelling Ditch.

A Foul-Smelling Ditch.

A Four-Smelling Ditch.

A Four-Smelling Ditch. for nineteen

Women Are Crowded. The women's building is in fairly good repair and there is little to critirises from this ditch at all times, a size in this connection. The condi mell so objectionable that if it ex- tions may be imagined, however, when isted anywhere in the neighborhood one meditates on the fact of thirty-

The ditch is badly constructed, or is not constructed at all, being nothing bed-room and the women eat their There used to be a dining-room in

A new patient had just be which must needs find some path to to the Asylum. A small grating was follow. Since the grand jury Las visit-opened and the woman could be seen ed the premises, some steps have standing in an attitude of prayer, her ed the premises, some steps have standing in an attitude of prayer, her been taken to clean the ditch out a hands clasped and nervously rubbing little. The slops from the kit han, a one over the other, her eyes fixed in large part of them, drain into this the direction of a high ventilator in ditch, which empties into the large the back of the room, whence the light ditch running along the road near the issued, her lips moving convulsively. poi house, the bath house and the There was no furniture in the room ward above described. The dirty wa- Her attitude was that of one who had been standing for some time, and she reemed tired. She was neatly and prettily dressed. She evidently did not relish the idea of sitting on the he did not wish to dirty her clothes Dr. Maister was evidently struck with this idea. for he asked the woman f she would like a chair. She turned her head, but made no answer. The

Knows Where She Is.

This woman, if her people had mony, would not be in an insane asylum. She would be at home, cared for by omeone who understood her case, Hers is only a temporary sickness of he mind. She will recover. Hundreds of others afflicted with the same trouthe have recovered without ever be ng sent to an asylum. Her husband took her to the insti-

ution. The woman upraided her husband for taking her there. She knows where she is. Small iron cots are supplied for most of the women, only a few sleepng on the floor.

The bath room, while it is a neater affair than that which is used by the men, is utterly inadequate. There are nly two tubs for thirty-four women. Needless to say the tubs are kept pret-

y busy most of the day. The ventilation, as far as the contruction of the building is concernwards. Where so many persons are light of a September afternoon. Later kidney, which was found to be lacercrowded together, however, the best of

ventilation is handicapped.

The men's water-closet is connected with a cess-nool and there is no very evident objection here. The women's closet, however, is built over an open pool, and the objections are very ob-

Should Have New Outfit.

The kitchen is situated at the west and of Ward No. 2. It is not a very large affair when it is remembered that meals for about 140 persons are prepared here. As the grand jury stat-Ward No. 2 was the next place visit- ed, the range is a good one. It is the This is about the oldest building only good thing in the kitchen. Everyon the grounds. Here there are no thing else is in a dilapidated condicells. The building is, with the ex-ception of little, old-fashioned ante-better days and the kitchen is in need coms adjoining each entrance, north of a new outfit from the frying par to the dish rags. There are two sinks room. In this room are ranged thirty- in this kitchen, one of which empties into the filthy ditch running along the north fence, into the main road. When the kitchen was visited, the

\$25 a month cook and several trusties were busy preparing a sumptuous re-nast for the 140 inmates of the Asy-

What They Have To Eat.

The following is the menu, the bill of fare, the startling list of luxuries.
No wonder the Asylum has to forego other necessities when such extravacance is indulged in as is demonstrated by the following complete list:
One piece of bread, from three to

One piece of meat, from one to two Four or five or perhaps even six

small, mellow sleepy bananas.

The grand jury reported the use of tomato cans for drinking purposes. This condition does not now exist. The tomato cans have been thrown over the fence and tin cups with handles have been substituted.

"No, the tomate cans, to which the grand jury drew so much attention, have been dispensed with and we are using tin cups now," said Superin-tendent Malster. "That made he just matter. Realizing that the building doing the very best he can to scrimp will probably have to be occupied for some time to come, and not wanting the place to crumble to pieces while occupied, the management has started to repair the veranda.

The form little autocomes in this calleged for the running of the Asy.

> The hunk of meat supplied the pa-lents is a kind of hash, prepared solid, something on the Hamburger steak principle and cut up in regula-tion blocks. The meat is good, of course, but there's very little of it

Bananas Are Cheap. The bananas are powerful fillers and are very cheap. The generous number of five or six bananas allows for the throwing away of any which bap-

in the kitchen, a tray was being prepared with a few things for a pay satient. The food was a great deal setter than that supplied the regular

PHYSICIANS TALK

Mr McKinley's Surgeons Make Official Statements

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OPERATION

THEY SET AT REST THE VARIOUS RUMORS THAT HAD CIR-

CULATED.

Silk-Progress of Illness from Day to Day-Disadvantages Under Which Medical Men Labored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.-The New York Medical Journal for Saturday, October 19, will contain the full official report of the surgeons who at-tended the late President William McKinley ir Buffalo.

The report describes in detail the events immediately following the shooting, which are already familiar to the public. Then follows a description of the operation in all its technical minutiae. The utmost care was used to prevent infection of the addominal cavity and the wound, by the most approved and modern methods of surgical cleanliness. The wounds in the stomach were closed with silk, using double rows of stitches; arranged so that the greatest possible security was given. The application of these stitches was accompanied by great difficulties especially the sutur-ing of the opening in the posterior wall of the stomach. The chief trouble was the depth of the abdominal cavity, the lack of instruments to draw the edges of the wound apart during the sewing, and the lack of good In his comments on the report during the operation, the report says:

the deep structures behind the stomfound. As the introduction of the done by the builet, or for the bullet itself, was desisted from." Further search might have caused the death table. At the close of the operation the surgeons present unanimo sured Dr. Mann in answer to his questions that they were perfectly satisfied that everything that was possible had been done, and that they had no of dark brown grenules, demonstratfurther suggestions to make. It was ing a diseased condition of the cardiac also decided not to introduce any muscle. cauze or tubes into the abdomen for drainage, as this was not necessary. but the wound was not sewed up so tightiy that no drainage could take place naturally. The report then con-tinues in the history of the case after physicians are incorporated in the re-

On the fifth day, September 10, took place the much-discussed removal of stitches from the wound in the abdominal wall. The report says: "In the evening the dressings were examined, and as there was considerable staining from the discharges it was thought best to remove four stitches, and to separate the edges of the wound. A little slough was observed near the builet, covering a space nearly an inch wide, the thickness of the flaps. The supuration seemed to extend down to the muscles." The remainder to the regard looked healths. down to the muscles." The remainder of the wound looked healthy, and it was thought that the infection was due to the bullet or to a piece of clothing which had been carried into the wound at the time of the shooting. The wound was then dressed, and on the following day the patient's condi-

the following day the patient a clin was very much improved.

The findings at the autopsy as well as the developments of the case during the last days exclude all possibility in the clinic intury to the stomach by of absolute injury to the stomach by premature giving of solid food as was eged at the time when unfavorable symptoms came on after change to solid food. On the fifth day the President sipped ho' water, on the sixth he had beef juice the first food taken by mouth since the operation. In the meantime nutritive enemas were continued, but were not well retained. At :30 in the morning of the seventh ay he was allowed chicken broth, a very small piece of toast, and a small the toast, and ate scarcely any of it. The wound had in the meantime been loing very well, and had been dre tally after the removal of the stit

it had been of fairly good quality right along, the surgeons did not attribute very great importance to this sign.

On the seventh day, towards noon, the pulse began to grow weaker and grew rapidly worse. Stimulants were given and the food was discontinued, while caster oil and an enema of ox-

while castor oil and an enema of ox-gail were given to move the bowels. At midnight there was some improve-ment in the pulse after an injection of sait solution in the subcutaneous tis-sues. On the eighth day the condi-tion of the President was described as very serious, as he did not respond to stimulation

Stimulation.

Stimulants and injections of salt solution, coffee and broth were given, but without much effect. At 5 o'clock oxygen was given, and continued for some hours. At 6:30 the President was restless; at 10 p. m. he lost consciousness, and continued to sink until he died at 2:15 a. m. on September 14

In speaking of criticism that X-rays should have been used to locate the bullet. Dr. Mann says in his report: We were often asked why, after the operation, we did not use the X-rays to find the bullet. In the first place, here were at no time any signs that the bullet was doing harm; to have used the X-ray simply to have satisfied our curiosity would not have been warrantable, as it would have greatly disturbed and annoyed the resident, and would have subjected hi malso to a certain risk. Had there been signs of abcess formation, then the X-rays could and would have been

Dr. Gaylord's report of the autopsy is lengthy and detailed. Nothing of importance was noticed about the wound on the chest caused by the first shot, except that the area of skin affected was found to be discolored, greenish-yellow, and that there was a emorrhage into the fat under the skin beneath this area. The abdominal wound showed no evidence of ne crosis or sloughing. No inflammation of the peritoneum was found. wound in the front wall of the stomach was found "held intact by silk sutures." but the area of stomach wall wound was discolored greyish-green and easily torn. The area around the wound on the posterior wall of the stomach was also a dull grey color, but the sutures held the wound intact. Behind the latter wound there was a spot of discoloration, which showed that the sloughing process had gone backwards in the track of the bullet. The gangrenous cavity found behind of the operation, Dr. Mann particularly the stomach involved the pancreas, emphasizes the disadvantages under which he labored when suturing the the bottom of the blind pocket being formed by the upper end of the left. on in the operation a movable electric ated at that point to the extent of light was used with advantage. about two centimetres. The track Speaking of the search for the bullet of the bullet was then traced through gangrene tissues in the fat be-hind the kidney to the muscles of the "The operation on the stomach now being finished, Dr. Mann introduced back wall of the abdomen; the direction of the bullet, however, could not the bullet, however, could not the bullet, however, could not the bullet. be traced any further. The search for ach. No trace of the bullet or of the the bullet was most thorough and further track of the bullet could be painstaking, but, in spite of all efforts, It could not be found, and the autopsy hand in this way seemed to have a had to be discontinued, because the bad influence on the President's pulse, prolonged search for further injury late President had already been exceeded. Dr. Gaylord adds: "As we were satisfied that nothing could be gained by locating the bullet, which of the patient upon the operating had set up no reaction, search for it

Examination of the heart muscles showed that it was affected with wellmarked fatty degeneration, and in some places the muscle fibres showed groups

Dr. Gaylord believes that the repair to the stomach wounds had been effective and that the gangrene around these wounds does not seem to have been the result of any well-defined cause. He attributes the gangreneous condition of the tissues solely to lowered vitality in the parts. The appearance of the gangreneous tissues hows that the gangrene took place hortly before death.

In speaking of the causation of the cavity behind the stomach, he says that it must largely be attributed to the action of the missile. It may have spent ball, or from the simple concus-sion of the bullet as it passed into the soft tissues, the injury to the pancreas producing a cavity which occurred during the passing of the bullet, be cause the cavity was found walled off by fibre in an advanced stage of organ zation. The extensive gangrene of the pancreas seemed to have been an important factor in the case, though it had never been shown how much of this organ must be destroyed to cause death. The wound in the kidney is of no importance except as showing the track of the builet. The diseased condition of the heart muscles shows why the pulse was so frequent and why it did not respond to stimulation at the critical time.

VIENNA, Oct. 16 .- The Neus Abenlatt reports that there has been riot-ng in Kisenev, Bessarabia, where one housand students attacked the crecked house of the Governor, the headquarters of the police and the of-fice of the official gazette. Many en-counters took place between the students and the police, and eleven persons were killed and thirty-six were

Civil Service Examinations

SPORTS IN HONOLULU YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Customs Again Win in Baseball From the Sturdy Police.

UNGLE SAM'S MEN NOW FAR AHFAN

TWO OF LIVELIEST GAMES OF THE SEASON CHANGES THE SITUATION.

The Hall, Capitol and Police Teams Are Left Far Behind By Manager Fogarty's Giants-Football-Hilo Waking Up.

Out at the Makiki grounds yesterday afternoon Manager Fogarty's aggregation of Custom siuggers defeated Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's nine of the linear tor the second time by a score of 9 to 5. The police put up a god game, both in the field and at the bat, but were never in it for a minute. The sluggers seemed to cop every hit made by the Police just at the right time to prevent them scoring, when a run was needed. "Old Pal" fig. when a ron was needed. Old Pai Gorman came off the sack list and again appeared behind the bat for the alug-gers. Pitcher Clark, of the same team, showed more speed than he did against the Hall's and carried off the batting hon-Leslie and Joy did good betting work

for the Police. Barney pitched the best game that be has pitched this season and it must be said that he played baseball according to the Spanlding rules through-

out the entire game. This victory increases the lead of the luggers and puts the finest in the last

hole.

The siuggers were first to bat and went out one, two, three in short order. In their half the police followed suit. In the second the Customs again failed to score. The Police scored once. In the third the sluggers commenced to hit the ball and scored twice. In this inning the Police also added two to their score. In the fourth the sluggers got three men on bases and it came Pitcher Clark's turn to wield the willow. He came up with blood in his eye and hit the first ball pitched out into tet field for three bags, the three men scoring. The next two up the three men scoring. The next two up went on pop fivs. The Police were goose-egged. In the fifth the sluggers managed to get in three more. The Police failed to get a man to first. For the next four innings the sluggers failed to get a innings the sluggers failed to score. Police tried hard but only scored more, making the total score 9 to 5 fa favor of the Customs.

The batting list was as follows: Customs. Gorman Tuckerr. f...... A. Mossman Bowers Davis

Tail-Enders Win a Game. The Capitols scored their second vic-tory yesterday afternoon by snatching a game from the E. O. Halls. The Capitol boys played ball from start to finish and won the game by a score of 5 to 3. It was an up-to-date game, and the best team won. The Capitols are now tie with the Halls for second place.

The batting list was as follows: C. Kaanoip. Kiwa W. Ahia Ist b. Ed. Paris Yates Lf. Hansman Score '- innings; Capitols 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0-5 E. O. Halls 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0-3

The standing of the League teams up to date is an follows: Won, Lost, For, Ag'st Petg Customs 5 0 50 35 Hall & Son 2 3 36 37 Capitols 2 3 35 43 Police 1 4 40 55

Hilo Is Waking Up. HILO, October 25 .- Embert M. Brown

HILO, October 25.—Embert M. Brown has been selected by a few baseball enthusiasts to take the lead in organizing a baseball team, with a view to biulding up popular interest in the game in Hilo. In every other island town baseball is booming and allo has good material. The plan is to create a Hilo league and eventually cross bats with the best teams in the Islands. Mr. Brown has a good record as a baseball player and is all right as an organizer. The nine will be known as the Kilohana baseball team.

LIVELY GAME OF FOOTBALL PLAYED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

With a nice cool breeze flitting around and a few occasional drops of rain to cool off with, the sturdy merchant team of the Hackfelds went down to ignominous defeat before their lither and more scientific opponents, the Punahous.

The ground was fine, just wet enough to have a spring to it, consequently a rough roll didn't count for much, although two or three men finished up with pronounced lists to port or starboard.

Referee Sam Johnson called out the teams shortly after a o'clock, and in one minute and a half after play started Johnsy Marcellino was over the Hackfeld line for a touch down, making a very pretty twisty run getting over.